CrR 26. TAKING OF TESTIMONY (AND EXHIBIT HANDLING)

(a) Procedure at Trial.

(1) In the trial the United States shall open the cause by stating generally what it expects to prove. Each defendant may either then, or after the United States has closed its evidence in chief, state generally what he expects to prove. After all the evidence on each side is in, the United States may argue the cause to the court or jury, as the case may be, and shall, during such argument, state fully all of its points and refer to all of its authorities, or be precluded from a reply. Each defendant may then argue his case, and the United States may close.

(2) Unless otherwise permitted by the court, counsel shall conduct the examination of witnesses and argument to the court or jury from the lectern, and counsel shall rise upon making objections or otherwise addressing the court.

(b) Examination of Witnesses. On the trial of an issue of fact, only one attorney for each party shall examine or cross-examine any witness unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(c) Expert Witnesses. Except as otherwise ordered by the court, a party shall not be permitted to call more than one expert witness on any subject.

(d) Attorney as Witness. If an attorney or any party be examined as a witness on behalf of a party he represents and give testimony on the merits, he shall not argue the merits of the cause, either to the court or jury, except by the consent of the opposite party and the permission of the court.

(e) Custody and Disposition of Exhibits. See Rule CR 79(g) (Local Civil Rule).

[Effective May 1, 1992; amended effective July 1, 1997.]